

Iron Works and why the state did not insist on a plea as to indictments against him for having, with his brother, James B., wrecked the Times Building. It was asserted that John J. McNamara could not have been sentenced for a greater crime than that of manslaughter in connection with "The Times" disaster, as he was not in California at the time. The sentence on that charge is only from one to ten years.

As far as the indictment for blowing up the Llewellyn Iron Works is concerned, Orville McNamara confessed that John J. paid him money to blow up the building, and the state's case, it was said, was here more complete. The dynamiting charge, too, it is observed, is punishable by a sentence of not less than a year, but there is no maximum penalty, and it may be from one to twenty-nine years.

The indictments against John J. in connection with the "Times" disaster will not be pressed now, but they will stay on record. State officials said today that before the McNamaras confessed information of the state's intention to try to involve other union leaders in the case had reached counsel for the defense because of the activity of the prosecution with certain important witnesses.

"These labor leaders," said a member of the prosecution to-day, "may not have had criminal acquaintance with the McNamaras, but they were in communication with them at certain times and places which would have caused distasteful publicity."

Details of the struggle for the testimony of witnesses present a realistic story, covering activity in many cities.

**Witnesses Brought the Money.**

"Many witnesses came over to us in the last few weeks," said Assistant District Attorney Ford, "and brought with them money used to get them. You would be surprised at the number that came to our side voluntarily, too. The fact is, we frustrated the plans of the other side to win by illegitimate means, and they knew they could not win if they took their chances on legitimate procedure because we had a chain of damning evidence. I worked out every detail of it and know that they were up against a stone wall whichever way they turned."

"The money which witnesses were supposed to have received from persons who wished them to ally themselves with the defense is said to amount to a large sum, and Fredericks estimated that it would cover more than all the awards offered for the arrest of the guilty parties."

The defense, even to date, it was said, had no knowledge of the fact that some witnesses would turn on it when it came to the giving of testimony.

That the pleas of guilty by the McNamaras did not preclude the prosecution from activity in any other direction or with any other person was shown to-day by the announcement of Assistant District Attorney Ford that he would press the charge of bribery against Burt B. Franklin, a detective employed by the defense. He said, however, that if counsel so desired when the case came up to-morrow a continuance to some other reasonable date would not meet with objection.

Asked if there would be any more arrests, Mr. Ford replied that it would depend on the testimony of certain witnesses in the Franklin case.

**Predicts More Sensations.**

"There may be some sensational developments, however," he remarked to an Eastern newspaper correspondent, "and you had better not leave for at least another week." Franklin, who is out on \$50,000 bail, furnished by counsel for the McNamaras, would not discuss his case to-day.

The action of the union was about the only positive development of the day. The sedition thrown about the prisoners was not repeated, even by their counsel, during the day, although their attorney, Joseph Scott, visited them for about an hour to-night.

Clarence Barrow, seemingly greatly refreshed, walked about a little lake near his apartments, chatting with his friends. "I slept all night," he said, referring to the preceding two weeks, which have driven him near to a nervous breakdown. He said he had no statement to make about the case.

Interest here centres about the confession of James B. McNamara, which District Attorney Fredericks has announced will probably be made on Tuesday, the day set for the sentence of the brothers. He said it would not be forthcoming sooner, although he was entreated by a room full of newspaper men to "hurry it up."

"I wouldn't if I could. It won't come out until then," was his answer.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Several conferences have been held between A. L. McCormick, United States Attorney in Los Angeles, and Attorney General Wickham, but both officials deny that these have to do with the McNamara dynamite case.

Mr. McCormick, who arrived here on Friday, said to-night that his business with the Department of Justice was devoted entirely to discussion of the contemplated action of the government against the so-called Plumbing Trust on the Pacific Coast. (The department declined to-night to discuss Mr. McCormick's presence here.)

## TECLA'S PEARLS

## NATURE'S PEARLS

One made by an alchemist,  
the other by an oyster.

## TECLA

NEW YORK 398 Fifth Avenue  
PARIS 10 Rue de la Paix  
LONDON 70 Bond Street  
NICE 16 Ave. Massena

## STRIKE OUTRAGES HERE

At Least 12 Important Crimes Laid to Organized Labor.

## TROUBLE BEGAN IN 1905

Many Injured and Much Damage Caused by Acts of Violence During Long Fight.

Of the dynamite outrages and other acts of violence which have endangered life and property all over the country since the trouble started between the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and the American Bridge Company in 1905, New York and her near neighbors have witnessed their full share. No less than twelve of the more important crimes laid at the door of labor unionism since the trouble began, the expansion of the metropolitan district, several attempts at violence have been discovered and nipped in the bud, and county isolated attempts on the life and safety of non-union men in general have been made and forgotten.

The trouble in this city had its rise chiefly in the long battle waged by Post & McCord, building contractors, against the depredations for which the House-smiths and Bridgemen of the city were responsible. In the fall of 1905 this union declared a strike against the Post & McCord Company on the ground that it was a subsidiary of the American Bridge Company, in opposition to which the international union had already arrayed itself. Sworn denials on the part of the company's officers failed to bring about an agreement. A demand for higher wages was also a factor in the strike.

The expansion of the local union from the arbitration agreement with the Building Trades Employers' Association followed, and an open shop was declared by the latter. It was shortly after this that the first sign of violence appeared in the attack on the American Can Company's building, which Post & McCord were constructing at Tenth avenue and 14th street. The cover of a stormy night was taken to overthrow a derrick on the building after the reason had been advertised for a week for non-union workers. Though the labor leaders denied all knowledge of the affair, it was attributed to them by the employers and the police.

Hardly a week passed before the rope on a derrick used by the same company in the construction of the Altman Building, on Fifth avenue, was found cut nearly through, so that any strain upon it would have meant injury, if not death, to a number of the non-union strike breakers working on the building. Immediately the damage was discovered in time.

The strikers then resorted to the use of dynamite with a view to terrorizing, if not actually exterminating, their successors. Into the window of the Allied Iron Trades Association, at No. 7 East 14th street, where a number of strike breakers were congregated, a dynamite bomb was dropped, presumably by union sympathizers, though the union officers advertised for a week for non-union workers. Several of the men in the building were injured, and the building itself was partially wrecked.

From this the iron workers went on to blow up various structures, generally in course of construction by some one of the companies which had particularly opposed them, according to the reports on the occurrences. After wrecking a derrick on the Bliss Building, the police version of the case was that the act was not a part of the strike, but a separate one. One of their victims died from his injuries.

The Pennsylvania Steel Company was the next to feel the union's vengeance, if such it was, and after it the McClintock-Marshall Company, both of whom kept open shop, in the construction of a railroad bridge at Perth Amboy and of the Chelsea Piers, respectively. The New Haven's bridge and the same railroad was again attacked a year and a half later, when dynamite was put under its bridge over Whitlock avenue in The Bronx.

In the meantime the McClintock-Marshall Company's viaduct at Hoboken had been damaged to the extent of \$5,000 and destruction scattered through the neighborhood. The Pennsylvania Steel Company, which had opened shop, was warned by two explosions of dynamite under a railroad viaduct which it was building in Jersey City. The latest outrage was the one which tore up the Westchester & Boston's viaduct at Mount Vernon in September.

Consistently through the whole series the labor union leaders have denied participation in or knowledge of the outrages. When an acknowledged member of the House-smiths and Bridgemen's Union confessed that he had been paid to place dynamite in the Bliss Building, in East 23d street, in February, 1905, they maintained that he had done it without their knowledge or consent. The expectation is growing, however, that further revelations in the McNamara case will go a long way toward clearing up all the mysterious acts of violence connected with the structural steel industry in the last six years.

## "REPUDIATION OR DEATH."

Minister Says Unionism Must Make Its Choice in McNamara Case.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Cincinnati, Dec. 3.—"Law lives; justice never sleeps; conscience is an irresistible power, even compelling the confession of guilt," said the Rev. A. B. Bereford, pastor of the First Universalist Church, in his sermon to-day on lessons for organized labor, and in discussing the confessions of the McNamara brothers at Los Angeles. "The most awe-inspiring utterance that can come from human lips is 'guilty of murder,'" said the speaker. "These words were uttered by the accused in one of the most far-reaching criminal trials of the last half century."

"Union labor has generously done its duty; now it must repudiate the guilty; the McNamara hands are stained with blood. These perpetrators of violence and bloodshed have betrayed the trust, sullied the honor and retarded and imperiled the cause of organized labor. These acts have set the cause back for at least twenty-five years. Unionism must denounce and disavow the deeds; this or unionism is dead."

## QUOTES BIBLE ON STRIKES

Mr. Phillips Says Exit of Jews from Egypt Was First Industrial Upheaval.

Harry Phillips, ex-senior of London, England, and chairman of the Dock Workers' Union during the recent strike in England, at the Labor Temple yesterday said that the exit of the Jews from Egypt was the first great industrial upheaval and Moses the first strike leader mentioned in history. He declared that Moses was appointed by God and that the words sent to Pharaoh by him from the Almighty, "Let my people go," are still laid repeated to all oppressors of mankind. He took as the subject of his address "The Strike of the Brickmakers," and said, in part:

"For the strike which I have mentioned in my subject to-day I want to lay you on

## COUPON NO. 1, MONDAY, DEC. 4, 1911.

CUT ALONG THIS LINE.

\$15,000 in Prizes Free

New-York Tribune.

## BOOKREADERS' CONTEST

My Answers to THE TRIBUNE'S Bookreaders' Pictures of This Date and Number Are:

No. 1. . . . .

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CUT ALONG THIS LINE.

Contestants in the Tribune's Bookreaders' Contest must write their answers upon this coupon, which will appear on Page 2 of The Tribune every day during the contest. The complete coupon must be returned. Answers submitted on coupons which are not complete or which do not bear The Tribune's leading will not be considered. List of prizes, conditions of the contest and

TO-DAY'S PICTURES APPEAR ON PAGE 5.

## OUTRAGES HERE LAID TO LABOR UNIONS.

December 7, 1905—Derrick on the Altman Building, at Fifth avenue and 35th street, under construction by the Post & McCord Company, tampered with so that its use would have meant serious injury to several men.

December 19, 1905—Dynamite bomb thrown in window of Allied Iron Trades Association's offices, at No. 7 East 14th street, where strike breakers employed by Post & McCord were meeting. Several injured and building badly shaken.

January 9, 1906—Dynamite exploded under derrick on Bliss Building, at No. 304 East 23d street, under construction by the Post & McCord Company. Derrick wrecked.

July 11, 1906—One special policeman killed and two left for dead on the eighth floor of the Plaza Hotel, under construction by the George A. Fuller Construction Company, after their escape had been cut off by the removal of ladders.

March 25, 1906—Bridge of the New York & Long Branch Railroad at Perth Amboy, under construction by the Pennsylvania Steel Company and the McMullen & McDermott Company, wrecked by dynamite. Damage estimated at \$50,000.

April 8, 1906—Dynamite exploded under hoisting crane on Chelsea Piers, North River, between 16th and 17th streets, under construction by the McClintock-Marshall Company. Crane wrecked.

May 21, 1906—New steel bridge of New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, at Baychester, badly damaged by explosion of dynamite.

March 31, 1909—Dynamite exploded under concrete pier of steel viaduct connecting Hoboken with the heights of Jersey City and West Hoboken, under construction by the McClintock-Marshall Company. A score of non-union men injured. Damage to structure estimated at \$1,000 and to neighboring houses at several times that amount.

August 16, 1909—Dynamite exploded under concrete pier of New York, New Haven & Hartford bridge over Whitlock and Garrison avenues, The Bronx, under construction by the Pittsburgh Construction Company. Damage trifling.

May 24, 1910—Structural material in interborough storage yards, at 223d street and Broadway, belonging to the Pennsylvania Steel Company, blown up by clockwork dynamite bomb. The lives of many employees sleeping nearby endangered.

July 8, 1910—Two charges of dynamite exploded under the Lehigh Valley's freight viaduct, east of the Greenville section of Jersey City, under construction by the Phoenix Bridge Company. Two columns wrecked.

September 3, 1911—One pier of the New York, Westchester & Boston's viaduct, just east of Columbus avenue, Mount Vernon, completely wrecked by an explosion of nitroglycerine. Damage estimated at \$7,000.

far back in the ages that the Bible is the earliest history. We find a people enslaved and oppressed. They do what they can to alleviate their misery, but without avail. Then they prayed to God for a deliverer, for a strike leader, and Moses was appointed. God said to Moses: "Tell the oppressor to let my people go." "Stand still, New York! God is repeating these same words to you. It was not the idle rich, nor even the people in comfort, whom He called 'my people.' It was the lowly, the dirt-begrimed laborer in the brick fields, who received no share of the bounty which their hands created, whom God said were His people."

## SPEAKS ON "SOCIAL WAR"

"Confession Greatest Blow to Organized Labor," Crapsey Says.

Dr. Algernon S. Crapsey, of the Brotherhood House, Rochester, speaking on "The Social War in the Modern World" yesterday morning in the Free Synagogue, Carnegie Hall, said the confession of the McNamara brothers in Los Angeles last Friday was the "greatest blow to organized labor that was ever struck," and he added: "It was struck by friends of the cause."

Dr. Crapsey said that, like others, when the McNamaras were arrested he was inclined to believe that it was only a blow of capital at labor, trying to break the spirit of the laboring man, but their confession put an entirely new phase on the matter. He said the effects of the confession were more serious than any one could realize, but the crisis might result in the greatest good if capital and labor came closer together.

Conditions would not be remedied, Dr. Crapsey continued, until every one realized that the good estate of all was the good estate of one, and that the good estate of one was the good estate of all. Every one must know, he said, that every other person in the world was necessary to the other's happiness.

The Los Angeles incident, according to Dr. Crapsey, was the terrible outcome of the gradual pressing down on labor by capital. If it were allowed to continue, he predicted that calamity would follow calamity. The great masses would soon lose their purchasing power, and without purchasing by the multitude, capital in the hands of the few would be useless.

## WOMEN FORESEE DANGER

Will Consider McNamara Case at Waldorf To-day.

The women's welfare department of the National City Federation, which will hold a meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria this afternoon, introductory to the course of lectures to be delivered by Cabinet officers, will hear the following resolution:

Resolved, That the recent developments in the McNamara case show such a lack of harmony between labor and capital, whose interests should be identical, that our country is in danger of becoming divided against itself. In the face of such evidence it behooves every citizen to study the processes of government and the condition of his fellow men, in order that justice and sympathy may prevail and the cause of common humanity be advanced.

"The chief significance of this message lies in its being offered to an audience representative large of the moneyed class," the department says, "the greater number of those who have subscribed to the course of lectures being familiar to Wall Street and the banking and legal fraternity."

On the general committee with Miss Anne Morgan, Miss Marbury and Mrs. Bacon are Mrs. Archibald Alexander, Mrs. Lindon W. Bates, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. George Blumenthal, Miss Mand Rivers Bonland, Mrs. Francis Higginson Cabot, Miss Mabel Clyde, Miss Marie Pond, Mrs. William Rand, Jr., Mrs. Alexander Shaw, Mrs. Walker Smith, Mrs. James S. Cushman, Miss Caroline Shippin, Mrs. V. E. Lacey, Mrs. G. G. G. Robinson Smith, Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard and Mrs. Lynday Van Rensselaer.

President John B. Moore will give the first lecture, describing the relation of the different government departments to each other.

Chicago Union Men Angry

Deluded Into Giving Hard Earned Money for Defence.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Chicago, Dec. 3.—No mention of the McNamara case was made to-day at the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor. This is the first time since the dynamiters were arrested that the local central body has not discussed the affair at its semi-monthly meetings and proposed plans for raising money for the defence fund.

The McNamara committee, which has spent weeks and months devising ways and means to get money to fight the case, made no report. Individually, however, many organized labor leaders and union officials at the meeting expressed their disgust at the situation in Los Angeles. Several asserted that both of the confessed criminals should hang. All were of the opinion that the McNamaras were not only guilty of murder, but of working the greatest imposition on honest laboring men in the history of the union labor movement.

"These men have confessed that they are guilty of the vilest sort of murder; so let them pay the penalty with their own lives," was the verdict of Oscar F. Nelson, president of the National Federation of Post-office Clerks. "Very hoodwinked and deluded honest representatives of organized labor into the belief that they were innocent. This in itself was a heinous and monstrous crime. They permitted hard-working men to give money earned by the sweat of their brows to a cause that has proved to be unjust. This money was taken and most of it spent in defence purposes. This was equal to highway robbery. I have no sympathy for either of them."

Edwin R. Wright, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, said the great lie and cry raised by organized labor was honest in its inception. He said this belief was so firmly fixed with trade unionism that even now the rank and file in many instances doubted the truth of the reported confessions.

"The interest of organized labor was to give the McNamara brothers a fair trial," he said. "We were assured by the highest officials in the labor movement that the accused brothers were innocent, and we were told that the confession was a trick to get money out of us. I am not in favor of violence, and I believe there will be fewer acts of this kind committed in the future."

## JUDGE ON McNAMARA CASE.

Magistrate Butts Lectures Striker Charged with Throwing Rock.

Magistrate Butts, in the Morrisania court, yesterday morning designated the McNamara case as being the forerunner of a new era in organized labor. A marble polisher, who is striking, asked for a reduction of bail of \$2,000.

"In a very recent case we have had murder charged to leaders of organized labor and confessed to. This outcome of the case of the McNamara will do more to uplift and advance the cause of unionism than anything which has occurred during the last half century. This condition of affairs demonstrates that no man or men are above the law; that no man or class of men can obtain their ends by disorder, riot and murder. The people of this country in the settlement of all questions demand law and order. The confessions of the McNamaras will eliminate the disorderly and murderous element from organized labor, and with such an elimination a new era will dawn."

The case which called forth this expression of opinion was that of Ludovico Santo, thirty-five years old, of No. 2579 First avenue, a striking marble polisher. The complainant is Francesco Mariano, seventeen years old, of No. 49 East 14th street, a strike breaker, who was struck with a brick in the right eye for the grand jury in \$2,000 bail.

## ORCHARD DRAWS PARALLEL

Steunenberg Assassin Glad McNamaras Confessed.

Boise, Idaho, Dec. 3.—Harry Orchard, serving a life term for the assassination of former Governor Steunenberg of Idaho, a crime which he asserted he was paid to commit by officers of the Western Federation of Miners, who were tried and acquitted, said to-day he was glad the McNamaras had pleaded guilty. If they had stood trial and been convicted, he said, there would be ground for public sentiment in their favor by use of stories of bribery by the prosecution.

Orchard said that McNamara was in much the same position that he was in when he made his confession of the Steunenberg murder. In McNamara's case the prosecution was able to procure corroborative evidence. Samuel Gomper, Orchard said, was not, in his opinion, advised of the case, but he was convinced that the dynamite schemes employed. These, he thought, were formulated and carried out by an organized group, as he had said by the case with the Western Federation of Miners.

Orchard added that the pleas of guilty by the McNamaras show that such crimes were committed for a consideration.

## WOULD TRY McNAMIGAL

Socialist District Attorney of Milwaukee May Act.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Milwaukee, Dec. 3.—Milwaukee Socialists will have an opportunity to present the other side of the McNamara case, if the Socialist District Attorney, W. C. Zabel, is able to carry out his plan to have Orville McNamara brought here for trial for the destruction by dynamite of the Milwaukee Western Trust company and hotel last year. McNamara, in his confession, said this was done at the orders of McNamara. The Socialists have said from the date of McNamara's confession that he was in the pay of the capitalists, and that he was bribed to make his confession. Now Mr. Zabel plans to bring him here and has a request for a short term at Los Angeles.

Mr. Zabel denies that his course is in revenge for the upset of the Socialist plans at Los Angeles resulting from the McNamara confession, insisting that his intent to punish McNamara is the same as his attitude toward any criminal.

## LEADERS URGE DEATH PENALTY

General Organizer of A. F. of L. Says McNamaras Should Hang.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Pittsburgh, Dec. 3.—That the McNamaras should hang for their crime and for "making the labor question into such a despicable thing" is the opinion expressed to-day by Thomas F. Flynn, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor.

"When the McNamaras were low enough to commit such a terrible crime and mean enough to conceal it they should hang," said Flynn. "I believe them guilty. They should not have dragged the principles of organized labor into the mire."

"See no reason why labor should not demand capital punishment," was the way Mr. M. Garland, Surveyor of the Port of Pittsburgh and a pioneer leader in organized labor, puts it. "Pittsburghers," he said, "and particularly organized labor, should not feel merciful toward slayers of the innocent in cold blood."

Similar expressions were heard at labor meetings to-day from other men high in the affairs of organized labor. Organizer Flynn, who is a warm advocate of organized labor and a defender of its principles, was unopposed in his declaration that the guilty men should be denied mercy.

## MITCHELL IGNORES McNAMARAS.

Rochester, Dec. 3.—John Mitchell, Vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, made two addresses to-day in this city, but did not refer to the McNamara case in either.

## THE LESSON OF LOS ANGELES

Organized Labor Must Clean House. UNIONISM'S DUTY.

From The Portland Express. We predict that the great mass of labor union men will repudiate the McNamaras and their crime. They have been deceived, deceived by the McNamaras, who have deceived them by the use of the name of unionism. Unless this is true, the laborer, though he may be a good man, is a fool. The labor union in the country will prove to have been a waste of hope of advancing civilization.

## A WORD OF HOPE

From The Pittsburgh Gazette-Times. Meanwhile, union labor need not hang its head. Its duty is clear and simple. Let it denounce the McNamaras, and let it demand that the law be enforced against them. Let it demand that the law be enforced against them. Let it demand that the law be enforced against them.

From The Buffalo Express. The outcome is not a blow to organized labor as such, but only to those unions that allow themselves to be deceived by the McNamaras. It is a warning to all unions that they should be careful to run away from the danger of this nature.

## IT OUGHT, SURELY.

From The Newburgh Journal. Labor has no more use for the McNamaras than has capital. Let it denounce them, let it demand that the law be enforced against them, and let it demand that the law be enforced against them. Let it demand that the law be enforced against them.

## SCORN FOR THE LEADERS.

From The Providence Journal. It is difficult to regard without a feeling of scorn the attitude of professional labor leaders toward the McNamara case. They have been deceived, deceived by the McNamaras, who have deceived them by the use of the name of unionism. Unless this is true, the laborer, though he may be a good man, is a fool. The labor union in the country will prove to have been a waste of hope of advancing civilization.

## ONE WAY TO REHABILITATION.

From The Toronto Globe. It would be unfair to regard contributions to a defence fund as presumptive proof of sympathy on the part of organized labor with such a cause. It is not unfair to point out that if organized labor is to be set free and kept from succumbing to the McNamaras, it must control the organizations must see that they are not in the hands of the McNamaras. It is not unfair to point out that if organized labor is to be set free and kept from succumbing to the McNamaras, it must control the organizations must see that they are not in the hands of the McNamaras.

## A DANGEROUS ELEMENT.

From The Washington Star. But what reputable law-abiding laborer should learn from this episode is that it does harbor, against the law, a very dangerous element, and that it should be itself to root out every element of this kind. It is not unfair to point out that if organized labor is to be set free and kept from succumbing to the McNamaras, it must control the organizations must see that they are not in the hands of the McNamaras.

## CONGRESS INQUIRY URGED.

From The Boston Transcript. How are we to find out what share the union bears in this crime? Let the example of the Royal Commission into the case of the McNamaras be followed. Let the exact facts of the case be brought to light. Let the exact facts of the case be brought to light. Let the exact facts of the case be brought to light.

## A LACK OF SENSE AND DECENCY.

From The Camden Post-Telegram. Samuel Gomper made the mistake of protesting against the McNamara case. He said that the McNamaras were innocent, and that they should be set free. He said that the McNamaras were innocent, and that they should be set free. He said that the McNamaras were innocent, and that they should be set free.

## McNAMARAS REPUDIATED

Typographical Unions in Many Cities Condemn Them.

Los Angeles, Dec. 3.—The Los Angeles typographical union, a local of the international body to which James B. McNamara belongs, repudiated him and his brother, John J. McNamara, secretary of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, in resolutions adopted here to-day. The resolutions instruct the officials of the union to make a statement, the text of which is included in the resolutions themselves. The resolutions say:

## Death Penalty for Dynamiters Demanded in Several Sets of Resolutions.

Now that they have confessed their guilt, having deceived and betrayed us and our officers, Samuel Gomper, president of the American Federation of Labor, and James M. Lyon, president of the International Typographical Union, by the commission of such a dastardly crime, how can we connect them with their kind.

"The union stands," the statement says, "for rigid enforcement of law."

The statement expresses belief in the right of every man to fair trial, but declares to-day's meeting was called to express "our reprobation of such dastardly methods."

It further points out that the officials at the time "The Los Angeles Times" was blown up asked that a special grand jury be impaneled to investigate the tragedy, and asserts that it "instantly came to the aid of that newspaper and composed the issue of that morning."

Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 3.—Resolutions bitterly denouncing the McNamara brothers were passed by the Chattanooga Typographical Union to-day. The resolutions strongly oppose clemency and demand that the men be "required to pay the maximum penalty for their crime." The union went on record as opposed to violence.

Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 3.—The local typographical union to-day adopted resolutions demanding that the death penalty be imposed on the McNamara brothers. The resolutions state that the McNamaras have outraged the confidence of organized labor and deceived thousands of workmen who rallied to their support, and that the sooner labor unions free themselves from the criminal element the better it will be for the cause of labor.

Atlanta, Dec. 3.—Denouncing the acts committed by the McNamara brothers as "monstrous and fiendish beyond the belief of human mind," resolutions were adopted by the Atlanta Typographical Union to-day demanding that the McNamaras "and all connected with